समिति की अभी तक सात बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों द्वारा राजभाषा में किए गए कार्य के प्रतिशत का निर्धारण करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति और राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति राजभाषा की उपेक्षा नहीं करते हैं। अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों की हिन्दी सलाह कार समिति के गठन में जानबूझ कर विलम्ब का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है क्योंकि इनका गठन संबंधित मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ग) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों से निवेदन प्राप्त होने पर यह मंत्रालय 2 लोक सभा सदस्य और 2 राज्य सभा सदस्य को संबंधित मंत्रालय/विभाग की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति पर नामित करता है।

(घ) आठवीं लोक सभा के गठन से इस मंत्रालय में 39 मंत्रालयों/विभागों से उनकी सलाहकार समिति पर संसद सदस्यों के नामांकन के लिए निवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस समय मंत्रालय में किसी भी मंत्रालय/विभाग का हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति पर संसद सदस्यों के नामांकन के लिए कोई निवेदन लम्बित

Conversion of Agriculture Land for Construction of Flats

777. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cooperative group housing socieites got agriculture land converted for construction of Cooperative Group Housing Flats; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Some Cooperative Group Housing Societies have been allotted land by the DDA in the area shown as "Agricultural green belt" in Master Plan for Delhi 1962. The case for change of land use is under process as a part of the finalisation of the Perspective Development Plan for Delhi-2001.

Post-Harvest Handling Facilities for Foodgrains

778. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH:
SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the percentage with value of the foodgrains output lost annually due to lack of post-harvest handling facilities during the last three years and the current year, till date; and

(b) what efforts have been made by Government in the field of research and development of infrastructure and technology for handling the farm produce keeping in pace with the increase in production and thereafter transferring it to the fields stating the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No systematic comprehensive studies to asses the foodgrains lost annually due to lack of the post-harvest handling facilities have been made. However, the Expert Committee of Government of India on post-harvest losses in 1966 had estimated that about 9 per cent was lost during post-harvest operations and storage.

(b) The Research, Development and Training for improving the storage conditions of foodgrains are being undertaken at the Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur with its five field stations in the country. In addition, 17 regional Central Save Grain teams have been set up to give a lead to the States and play a catalytic role in the dissemination of improved storage practices for better preservation of foodgrains at the farm level. The major planks of the campaign are: Training, Demonstration and Publicity in selec-

ted villages. The ICAR conducts post-harvest technology research mostly on engineering aspects.

A statement showing the salient achievements by these organisations is attached.

Statement

Developments made in research, Development and Training in foodgrain post harvest technology

I. *Salient Achievements of the Indian Grain Storage Institutes*

(i) Out of the 49 designs of metallic bins developed by IGSI, 29 designs were recommended for adoption. At present 7 designs have been adopted for large scale production in the country.

(ii) 29 designs of non-metallic storage structures were developed, out of which 9 designs have been recommended for large scale usage. The designs of pucca kothis, ring bins and puri are very popular among the farmers.

(iii) For insect control fumigant mixture known as EDB Plus has been developed,

(iv) Besides this, pesticides, namely: Aluminium Phosphide, Ethylene Dibromide, Malathion, DDVP were evaluatted and doses were standardised under Indian conditions which have been adopted by the agencies like, FCI, CWC/SWCs and other grain handling agencies.

(v) 42 formulations of rodenticides were tested and dosages were determined. Some of them namely, Warfarin is being used on large scale.

(vi) Permeability test conducted by the Institute on various gas proof materials resulted in the development of CAP (Cover and Plinth) Storage in India.

(vii) Several code of practices for safe storage of foodgrains have been developed.

II. *Work done by save grain campaign team during* 1984-85 *to* 1986-87:

	Targets	Achievements	
		1984-85	1985-86
A. *Training Course:*			
1 Stipendiary Training Courses (No. of persons) . .	4650	4893	4650
2 Non Stipendiary training courses for Village Level Workers (No. of course)	186	212	245
Non Stipendiary training courses for Volunteers (No. of courses)	1116	1336	1374
B. *Demonstration Programmes* :			
1 Fumigation of Foodgrains (No. of Fumigations). . .	37,200	56,500	49,133
2 Rat borrows fumigated for Rodent Control. . . .	11,16,000	30,11,025	12,08,646
No. of Houses covered for Rodent Control. . . .	74,400	1,76,909	1,25,813
4 Prophylactic treatment (No. of Premises). . . .	74,400	94,829	89,374

	Target	Achievement (upto March '87)
C. *Achievement during* 1986-87 :		
1 No. of Training Courses	13952257	
2 No. of Village to be covered for demonstration programme.	800	1025

C. Achievement during 1986-87:

III. *Achievements of ICAR*:

The important achievements in post-harvest technology of foodgrains undertaken by ICAR, through All India Coordinated Research Programme (18 Centres), Indo-US Sub-Project on Soyabean Processing and Utilisation (2 Centres), Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Shillong and IARI, New Delhi, are as follows :—

(i) Development of Technology for minimising losses of rain damaged wheat in North India.

(ii) Development of mini rice mill, rain dal mill, gran mill and pearlers.

(iii) Studies of low cost storage structures and development of coal tar drum, Udaipur bin, PAU airtight bin, PKV bin, bed-cum bin, Hapur kothi.

(iv) Development of dryers using solar, agricultural waste and husk as source of energy.

(v) Development of low cost rice par-boiling, puffing machine, low cost moisture meter.

(vi) Development of solar heat treater for infested paddy grain.

(vii) Pulse processing and by-product utilisation.

(viii) Development of hand operated maize sheller.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के जूनियर इंजीनियरों की मांगें

779. **श्री शरद यादव** : क्या **शहरी विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले माह से केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के अधीन कार्यरत जूनियर इंजीनियर किन प्रमुख मांगों को लेकर आंदोलनरत हैं और उनकी मांगों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने जूनियर इंजीनियरों के ग्रेड में परिवर्तन करने का आश्वासन दिया है ; यदि हां, तो उसके कब तक लागू किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के जूनियर इंजीनियर की पदोन्नति सामान्यतः कितने साल में हो जाती है और इसी प्रकार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में जूनियर इंजीनियर की पदोन्नति सामान्यतः कितने वर्षों में होती है ; और

(घ) क्या ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के इंजीनियरों को समयबद्ध पदोन्नति मिल सके और उन्हें उनकी अर्हता के अनुरूप वेतन, पद और पदोन्नति के अवसर मिल सकें ; और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?